THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor - - SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 50. SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1916. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

E.L.F.S. FIXTURES.

Friday, March 3rd.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss M. Price, Mrs. Drake.
Beckton Rd., 7 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Mr. Dunstan.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.

Saturday, March 4th.

Grundy St., 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.
Vernon Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Chrisp Street, 3 p.m.
Whitehouse, 7 p.m.

Sunday, March 5th.

Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Lynch.
Tower Hill, 4 p.m., Miss S. Pankhurst and others.
Poplar, Postponed, Miss Vengerova cannot come, and in view of Tower Hill Demonstration.

Monday, March 6th.

Custom House, 5 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Beamish.

Tuesday, March 7th.

Grundy St., 11 a.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.
Copenhagen Place, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss M. Price, Miss Lynch.

Wednesday, March 8th.

53 St. Leonard St., 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Chrisp St., 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Bouvier.

Thursday, March 9th.

55 Fife Rd., 3.30 p.m., Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Parsons.

Friday, March 10th.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Parsons.
Beckton Rd., 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Brotherhood Church School Hall, 8 p.m., Public Meeting.

Saturday, March 11th.

Well St. & Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Morpeth St., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Sunday, March 12th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Miss Rickards.
Bow Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m. (E.L. Branch of the W.I.L.), Miss Marshall, Mr. Fred Hughes, Mrs. Cressall. Chair: Miss Lynch.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS—400 Old Ford Road, Bow and 20 Railway Street, Poplar. Dinners from 12 to 2 p.m.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Tuesdays 2 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

Garments for our Clothing Stalls are much needed, and should be sent to the "Mother's Arms," 438 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

To PROTEST against the imprisonment for six months

— or —

Mrs. NELLIE BEST

For opposing Militarism.

On TOWER HILL, Sunday, Mar. 5th, at 4 p.m.

Speakers:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST, Mrs. WALKER, Mrs. DRAKE, Mrs. DESPARD. Dr. TCHAYKOVSKY, Mrs. BOUVIER, Mrs. BOYCE, Mrs. LEIGH ROTHWELL and others.

PROCESSION Form up at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, at 2 p.m., march 2.30. Gardiner's Corner 3.15 p.m., via Aldgate and the Minories.

"HOW MANY VOTES IS HERE?" "JUST ONE—THAT'S ME!"
From the "New York Evening World."

"HOMELESS AND STARVING SOLDIERS."

THE TRIAL OF NELLIE BEST.

At Westminster Police Court, on Saturday, February 26th, Mrs. Nellie Best was sent to prison for six months for "making statements likely to prejudice recruiting." The authorities forget that they themselves, by introducing Compulsion and by their callous neglect of the disabled men and their families, are doing more to prejudice recruiting than is possible for any private individual. But that is by the way.

Mr. Knight, who prosecuted, complained of the following leaflet, which Mrs. Best had issued:—

A WARNING TO THOSE ABOUT TO BE CONSCRIPTED:

How your King and Country are treating the lads who VOLUNTARILY enlisted!:

The following is reprinted from *Ainslee's Advertiser*, May, 1915—

Thousands of convalescent soldiers abroad are starving and homeless and insufficiently clad. Many semi-crippled and others sent from the trenches with shattered nerves wander along through the barren country seeking food and shelter without hope of relief.

The condition of these war victims is appalling. The Commissary Departments provide for those only on the firing line. The Red Cross cares only for the wounded in hospitals. No organisation specialises on relief for the Convalescent Soldier Abroad.

To meet the tragic need of this class, the Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, for the Convalescent Soldier Abroad, and the unemployed in this country, has been organised by representative American women and men. The Society is affiliated with the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies which reports these frightful conditions, and which will also give accurate information as to where relief is most urgently needed in France, and the nature of the supplies required. Accurate reports of the needs of other warring countries are also received by the Special Relief Society.

Among our own people there is an unprecedented extent and intensity of suffering due to unemployment.

In helping the Convalescent Soldier Abroad, we purpose to give work to the unemployed in this country and thus benefit both classes. All work is being done by co-operation with already existing organisations for the unemployed, and by volunteers.

The Special Relief Society appeals for new clothing, and for money to be used in this country for the purchase of the kinds of supplies needed. How much we shall be able to do for the war sufferers and for our own unemployed will depend entirely upon the generosity of those who respond to this appeal.

All donations, even the smallest, will be gratefully received.

Mrs William Alexander, *President.*
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Money contributions should be sent to the Special Relief Society, care of the Lincoln Trust Company, 204 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

All donations of new clothing should be addressed to the Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It will be seen that some very well-known names are attached to the circular which appeared in *Ainslee's Magazine*. Indeed, they are those of the richest and most influential members—the "Upper Ten" in the United States, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Nevertheless, Mr. Knight declared that the statements made over the signatures of these important personages were "misrepresentations of the grossest character, published with the object of embarrassing the military in their purpose of obtaining recruits."

Mrs. Best replied that she was defended by the Lord Jesus Christ, who taught us not to kill. She refused to call witnesses.

AN IMPRESSION of the TRIAL.

By DR. BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY.

A tiny court with accomodation for barely 20 onlookers, a slight figure in the dock with papers and magazines before her, an old, old man in the chair, white bearded, with restless eyes under his bushy eyebrows, and a tense silence, broken only by the, at times, scarcely audible proceedings.

The evidence of the Assistant Editor of the *Morning Post*, who received the circular from a reader of that paper, and who had it sent to Scotland Yard, as he thought it a "particularly disgraceful document"; the report of the police officer as to visiting Mrs. Best's flat, and the finding of anti-conscription and peace literature; the assertion of a major from the War Office that the reference made as to treatment of discharged soldiers was "particularly harmful"—and then the defence.

Mrs. Best, addressing the magistrate, said all men were the children of women, and she, as a mother, was justified in reprinting the statements in her circular as a warning of the way men were treated after getting out of the firing line, where they were cannon fodder.

She was responsible for reprinting the leaflet, and for everything found in her flat. She was also responsible for doing her utmost, since the war broke out, to prejudice recruiting and prevent enlistment into the trade of murder, which was expressly forbidden by Jesus Christ.

Every morning she had prayed that she might be led to lads eligible for the Army so that she might bring pressure to bear on them to prevent them enlisting.

"If you were going to shoot me or hang me, or whatever it might be, I should still be pleased and proud that I had kept a large number of lads out of the trade of murder."

She further pointed out that advertisements had appeared in three popular magazines, relating to the treatment of discharged soldiers on the same lines as the circular, and she held up these magazines, though Mr. Knight replied that they were not the same.

Listening to the quiet voice, asserting with dignity and intensity, abhorrence to the taking of life as contrary to her religious convictions, one felt as if one were present at the sacrifice of some Christian martyr, so meaningless were her burning words to those sitting in judgment. One saw the supercilious smile on the faces of those whose whole service must depend on much misunderstanding of high springs of conduct; and pain and understanding on those whose sympathy rises higher than action. The appeal struck home to every mother's heart (aye and to the hearts of some fathers too), of those who were privileged to gain strength and courage from one who *lives* her religion, even unto the uttermost penalty of persecution, hatred and misunderstanding. Her guiding motive, as she said, was to forgive, and to help people to do right. Mrs. Best was hardly seated before her sentence of six months in the first division was pronounced, so quietly as not to be grasped for a few moments by those still under the spell of her last words.

The Rev. J. T. Sadler, whom Mrs. Best had asked leave to call, not as a witness, but as a friend, and whom the magistrate permitted to speak after sentence had been passed, said that all Mrs. Best had done was founded on texts from the New Testament, and that, if she had transgressed, it was the fault of the New Testament, if one might be allowed to use the word "fault" with regard to the Bible.

Verily, as a member of the public in court said "They have forgotten to confiscate the Bible."

Another Account.

The police refused to allow women into Court, except by special permission from Scotland Yard, or the *Morning Post*, or some other safe source.

But just before Mrs. Best's name was called, there arose a great noise in the outer Court, and people inside began to wonder what was happening. Several times the order was given by the Magistrate for Mrs. Best to appear, but each time a message came that she refused to come in unless her friends were allowed entrance. The

(*Continued on back page, col.* 2.)

OUR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

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Per column	2	0	0
Per half-column ...	1	2	6
Per page	7	10	0
Per half-page... ...	4	0	0

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ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 1787.

AGENTS:

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; CITY AND SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co. St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pembleton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs. WILLING, & all Newsagents.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 6s. 6d.

Vol. II. No. 50 - Sat., March 4th, 1916.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

"LAUGHING STOCK."

Lord Newton has repudiated the idea of paying pensions to all disabled men, because this would mean a cost of £11,360,000 a year, if the War lasts till March 31st, 1917. (Appalling thought!) He refuses to do justice to the men who are maimed, because justice,—bare justice, not generosity, for the pension is but a pittance—would cost a little more than two days of the War!

Mr. Asquith has said that the Government is prepared to fight till we have spent all our blood and treasure. Obviously the Govern- will fight till all our youths are killed, but the treasure of the rich is still *absolutely* secure.

On February 29th, Mr. Lloyd George announced that Cabinet Ministers are prepared to take one-fourth of their salaries in Exchequer Bonds. This is not a very heroic piece of economy, as substantial interest will be paid on the money lent and as the Exchequer Bonds may be sold next day. Mr. Pringle suggested that the Cabinet Minister's Exchequer Bonds should be called "laughing stock" and indeed by putting forward this impudently foolish pretence of sacrifice, Ministers appear to be laughing at the suffering nation.

The impending measures of national economy all bear with terrific hardship on the poor.

It is proposed to suspend the Old Age Pension where poor old people, who are literally starving on their 5s. a week, are able to earn a few shillings for themselves. Regardless of the consequences where mothers go out to work, the age at which children may go to school is to be raised to six. In the infant schools unqualified women, ex-grocers assistants, charwomen and others are to take the place of fully-qualified teachers, who are to be dismissed for reasons of economy. The L.C.C. has led the way in this most undesirable scheme. It is further cutting down the expenditure on books and the apparatus for teaching, from the normal £150,000, to £99,025. The fuel allowance is to be cut down, the meals for necessitous children are to be reduced. There are to be no vacation play centres, and money is to be saved on cleaning, organised games, scholarships, visits to museums, even the supply of leaves, twigs and flowers for nature study is to be stopped. The schools, as well as the homes, are to be turned into cold and cheerless places because of the War.

Cabinet Ministers appear to be blind to the facts around them. Mr. Asquith speaks of fighting until all and more than all that she has lost has been restored to Belgium. Can fighting bring back to life the human beings who have been killed.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THE PENSIONS.

The House of Lords discussed the question of soldiers' and sailors' pensions on February 29th. Lord Newton, the Paymaster General, defended the present system, and in doing so, stated that appeals from the decision of Chelsea Hospital "are constant, almost invariable, and it frequently happens that increases are granted as a result."

Surely there must be something wrong with an administration from which appeals are constant! Does Lord Newton realise that every appeal means that for months the soldier and his family are left without means of subsistence? Even if the pension is agreed to in the first instance by Chelsea Hospital, a man frequently waits a couple of months or more before getting his pension; if he has to appeal the time of waiting is indefinitely extended. Lord Charles Beresford rightly claimed that Army pay should continue until the pension is paid.

Lord Newton further said that in January 87 cases of tuberculosis were considered by Chelsea Hospital, and that 79 of these were awarded pensions. We would ask:—

(1) What has happened to the remaining eight men and their families?

(2) What was the the amount of pension awarded to the 79? who were pensioned? In our experience the amount is usually much beneath the Government's official scale.

(3) How many cases were not considered by Chelsea Hospital, but dismissed by other authorities?

The figures which Lord Newton himself gave prove conclusively that many disabled soldiers are discharged without pensions. He said that during the War £1,500,000 had been spent in pensions to the disabled; if all the men had received pensions the amount would have been £2,250,000. Is it necessary to furnish further proof that many have gone without? Two million a year is thought to be too much to pay to the disabled men, yet the War costs five millions a day!

Lord Lansdowne began by saying that it would be "monstrous" to throw on a man applying for pension the onus of proving that he had not had in him the seeds of the complaint before joining the Army; also that there was "no disguising the fact that in many cases medical examinations had been conducted with culpable negligence."

Yet he promised to make no definite rule that a disabled man shall be pensioned, because, he said, recruits might practise "fraud."

Therefore things will remain as they are unless the people continue to agitate!

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND HUMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Vorwärts reports Herr Hirsch, Social Democrat, as saying in the Prussian Landtag:—

"Long before the War we demanded for Prussia not only the Reichstag Suffrage but universal, equal and direct suffrage, with the secret ballot for all adult citizens without distinction of sex.

The Finance Minister has spoken appreciatively of the work women are now doing. We shall remember his words when we again demand woman suffrage. We demand the universal, equal, direct and secret ballot, not only for the House of Representatives, but also for the Local Councils, and not as a reward but as a natural right which has been by force withheld from the people."

Lord Hardinge, brother of the Viceroy of India, has a pension of £3,000; Lord Gough, the diplomat, £2,000; Lord Raglan, a former Under-Secretary for War, £2,000; Lord Napier of Magdala, a good soldier, £3,000.

The Prince of Wales's Fund has now reached a total of £5,755,612. Of this sum only £2,978,000 has been allocated for distribution for relief.

Yet the aged are left to starve!

WOMEN IN THE CABINET (?)

"When the *Daily Mail* suggests that out of the "twenty-two" much-tried gentlemen who control our destinies, eleven should be replaced by "practical ladies," we may well take it that the hour of woman suffrage is at hand. That the way to it should lead through a War in which women can take no combative part, and should be pointed by the most energetic of War advocates is not quite such a paradox as it looks . . . . "*Where, indeed, is the anti-suffrage case? It is in ruins.* The physical force argument has broken down in the hour when it seemed to be carrying all before it. The idea of women as essentially non-workers, even as parasites on the State, is destroyed. The entry of women into the workshops has revolutionised trade unionism and made reconstruction inevitable . . . . The activities of women will be equally vital to the healing processes that will be set up for the rebuilding of the shattered health of great masses of the men and the re-invigorating of the educational forces on which the very life of England depends. But the greatest reaction of all will be against War itself. There, indeed, the *coming of women into politics* will be a symbol of the higher forms of life which will arise out of the coarseness and futility of physical conflict."—*The Nation.*

WAR MADNESS.

The Australian *Woman Voter* reports that Mr. Katz, the Secretary of the Melbourne Clerks' Union, has been seriously assaulted by 50 soldiers, because he moved a resolution at the Trades Council that Trade Unionists should ignore the inquisitorial questions on the Government's recruiting cards. The soldiers broke into his office and poured hot tar over his head, then threw feathers on him and kicked him down stairs.

A woman journalist, who had heard of the proposed attack on Mr. Katz, and came along for "copy" protested at the extreme cruelty of the soldiers. They thereupon rolled her in the tar that had been splashed on the floor.

THE FORD CONFERENCE.

The Neutral Peace Conference, organised by Mr. Ford, began in Stockholm on Feb. 29th. Its objects are said to be:—

(1) To appeal to neutral Governments to summon an official neutral conference.

(2) To request the belligerent Governments to allow experts, invited from their countries, to take part in the conference to go to Stockholm without passport difficulties.

(3) To request all the belligerents to state the precise objects for which they are fighting.

(4) To enlighten the public generally through the Press on the subject of the war and the cause of peace.

We hope that this conference will draft definite peace terms. Will it do so?

SIR FREDERICK MILNER.

The following is an extract from a letter which Sir Frederick Milner published in the *Times* on the day that Mrs. Nellie Best was prosecuted:—

"*The cruel way in which many of these brave men have been treated is enough to break one's heart.* I have done all that one man could do to get this rectified, but my experience of public officials is that they are more like machines than human beings. Hide-bound red tape rules the day. Last September I prepared a long statement giving proof of *the callous and capricious way in which the men had been treated.* The principal London papers had arranged to publish this simultaneously, but the Censor having received information of the letter from the Press Association, sent a hurried message round to suppress it. Now that voluntary recruiting is over, if the Press can grant me space, I hope to be able to state the case for these gallant men without interference from the Censor, but I could, of course, do this much more completely if I had a seat in the House and could co-operate with other Members.

Will *he* be prosecuted too?

PENSIONS NOT A RIGHT!

"1.—A pension or gratuity for the dependant of a deceased soldier shall not be claimed as a right. It shall not be granted or continued when the applicant is proved to be unworthy, in the opinion of our Army Council, of the award, or unless the soldier's services were, in their judgment, such as to justify the grant.

No grant shall be made unless the circumstances of the soldier's death were such as would have qualified his widow for a pension, had he left one.

Our Army Council shall have power to vary or revoke any grant, and their decision in any case shall be final."

Extract from a Royal Warrant issued by Lord Kitchener, February 19th, 1916.

SWEATING BY KHAKI FIRMS.

At the Annual Meeting of the Leeds Trades Council on February 24th it was complained that the Government has withdrawn the flat rate for khaki contracts and now places its orders with the lowest tenderers. This has caused reductions in the wages paid to women workers of from 40 to 50%. It is stated that many firms pay less than the Trade Board rate of 3½d. per hour, and that mushroom firms which have sprung up to secure the Government contracts, are paying for their plant out of the huge profits made on the women's labour.

We have repeatedly urged that the Government should fix a reasonable flat rate to be paid to the women workers, also that no woman, however unskilled, should be paid less than 7d. per hour for Government work.

The women and girls employed at the Clarence Laundry, Swansea, came out on strike last week in support of a comrade who had been victimised for organising a movement to join the Amalgamated Labourers' Union. The workers complained of low pay and long hours.

BRIBERY.

On February 29th, Mr. Snowden asked whether a secret treaty, now divulged from outside sources, was concluded with Italy agreeing as the price of her intervention in the war to give Italy large tracts of Austrian territory.

The Speaker refused to allow the question to be answered. We may therefore conclude the story to be true.

PROPERTY v. THE CHILD.

The Road Board, by the wish of the Minister of Munitions, has been authorised by the Treasury to grant £200,000 to prevent important roads from "disintegrating" during the war. Roads, like all other property, are held by the Government to be of greater value than human beings. The Children's education may be neglected, the old age pensioners and the babies may die, but the roads must be protected and the capitalists' war kept going!

At the Leominster Rural District Council recently Mr. Butters, a large farmer, breeder and hop-grower, and a prominent man in local government, said that if children attended school from the age of five years to 12 years they would get sufficient education to carry them through life. Labour upon the land was the best of all education. Children could get their living at 12 years of age. He complained that the County Authority had said they would grant certificates on the condition that farmers paid a certain wage. He thought it was "perfect impudence" on their part to say that farmers should give them 1s. a day or 2s. 6d. a week and their food. "Fancy having to pay a boy 1s. a day who was only worth 3d. a day! Children were well fed in the farmhouse now—different from what they used to be." He thought that no public body had a right to dictate to farmers and say they must give boys a certain wage. Recently a smallholder asked for a boy who was offered 1s. a week and his food, but the certificate was refused. That was not the way to encourage smallholders.

We are glad to notice that the Notts Education Committee urges the necessity of introducing a measure for the compulsory attendance at school, for a period equal to that for which it had been interrupted, of all children exempted for war work.

"For after all, the money saved by the L.C.C. on education would not keep the war going for two hours."—Margaret McMillan.

On February 23th the Glasgow Corporation was sued by the local branch of the Herald League for £20 expenses, incurred through the Corporation cancelling a let of the City Hall in November last for an anti-Conscription and free speech meeting at which Mr. George Lansbury and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst were to have been the speakers.

The Corporation declared that their action was in the interest of public policy.

Sheriff Thompson said that if the defendants could prove that at anti-conscription meetings it was the policy to discourage recruiting he would be with them at once. There was no evidence on this point.

For the defence it was urged that it was common knowledge that anti-conscription meetings did not encourage recruiting.

The case was adjourned on a legal point regarding the agreement.

OUR SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

Give or collect as much as you can. Collecting Cards should be returned to Miss Norah Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, on March 6th.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEADLOCK.—Who Will Speak First?

Snowden's Question.

By arrangements with Mr. Asquith, the amendments to the Address dealing with peace terms were set aside, in favour of a debate on the Consolidated Fund Bill, which took place on 23rd February.

Mr. Snowden urged that there is no reasonable hope of a decisive and crushing military victory for either side and that the contending armies have reached a permanent deadlock. If the deadlock should be maintained for a year longer in which another million men had lost their lives and another two thousand million pounds had been spent, he asked whether the Government would still continue to refuse to consider any other way but that of fighting to end the war. Would it still be determined to go on fighting till Germany is "crushed?" He quoted one of the French delegates to the British Labour Conference, who said:—

"We cannot stand it. France has 800,000 dead, 1,400,000 wounded and 300,000 prisoners, and the immensity of sorrows and tears that these figures leave."

Mr. Snowden declared that neither in Great Britain nor in France is there such a widespread demand for peace as in the German Social Democratic Movement. He quoted speeches from the debate in the Reichstag last year, recalling the words of the German Chancellor:—

"We have to safeguard our economic development. . . . As regards the means to attain it we must reserve complete freedom for our decisions. We do not threaten small nations. We do not wage war, which has been forced upon us, in order to subjugate foreign peoples, but for the protection of our life and freedom. For the German Government this war has remained what it was in the beginning, namely, a defensive war. It can only be determined with a peace which, according to German judgment, offers no security for its repetition."

Scheidermann, the Socialist leader, said:—

"Not only the workers, but the tradespeople and small farmers are longing for peace, assuring the safety of our economic development and political independence."

Landsberg said: "The Chancellor has expressed his readiness for the conclusion of peace . . . . What is exactly understood by safeguards will be settled when the *pour parlers* have begun. The chief thing is that they should begin, and no Statesman of any enemy country can now reject the possibility of peace discussion with the comment that it will be considered a sign of weakness on his part."

Vörwarts, the German Socialist paper; *Handlesblad*, an important Dutch paper; the *Geneva Journal*; and others, declared that the debate showed the German Government and people to be willing to negotiate. The *Frankfürter Zeitung* in echoing this view, added that the next step must come from the Allies.

When the next War Credit came to be voted, 20 Socialists opposed it, 23 abstained, and 66 voted for it, on the ground that their expressions of readiness for peace and repudiation of annexation had been answered by the Allies in renewed declarations of determination to crush Germany.

Mr. Snowden urged that the war is prolonged by such statements as that of Lord Rosebery, that the war must be continued until Germany is utterly ruined; and that of Mr. Runciman, "we must take care that after the victorious ending of the War, Germany does not lift her head and begin an economic campaign."

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, a leading German militarist organ, quoted Mr. Runciman's statement as showing that Great Britain entered into the War to permanently destroy the economic expansion of Germany.

Mr. Trevelyan.

Mr. Trevelyan deplored the publication of Mr. Masterman's article in the *Daily Chronicle*, in which he said that Germany, up to the Rhine, should be French. He urged that the ideas set forth in Mr. Asquith's Dublin speech, in which he spoke of substituting for force and the "clash of competing ambitions, a real European partnership," should be embodied into "some kind of concrete proposal."

The Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister referred somewhat scathingly both to Mr. Snowden and to Mr. Trevelyan, but he used scantier courtesy towards the latter.

Replying to what Mr. Snowden had said of the readiness for peace in Germany, he said: "*Everybody is very ready to welcome approaches from other quarters.* The German Chancellor did not indicate that he is prepared *himself* to initiate them."

Mr. Asquith discounted the Chancellor's expression of readiness for peace, because it had been accompanied by the statement that Germany had not shown herself the enemy of small nations. He described this statement as "one of colossal and shameless audacity," because of what Germany had done in Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. He added Poland also, but of course, the greater part of Poland's misery is due to Russia and the responsibility for Poland's subject plight is a divided one.

Such bombastic and provocative phrases as Mr. Asquith used in the debate are, unfortunately, the everyday stock-in-trade of political controversy. They mean very little to politicians, though they help to increase the feeling of bitterness amongst the people. People in glass-houses should not throw stones, and we regret to be obliged to confess that Great Britain's record in regard to her dealings with smaller and weaker nations is a bad one. India, Egypt, South Africa and Persia are all witnesses to this fact.

In reply to the direct question:—

"Why do you not state your terms of peace?"

Mr. Asquith repeated his old answer:—

"We shall never sheath the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium (and I will add Serbia) recovers in full measure all, and more than all, which she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of agression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

The crux of this declaration hangs on the last sentence, *and what does that mean?*

Mr. Ponsonby.

Mr. Ponsonby declared that it is because of the interpretation put on that phrase that the war continues. He said that there are many people in this country to-day who would refuse to end the war, even if Belgium and Serbia were evacuated and compensated and the independence of Poland secured, because, to them, a military triumph means the only object that this country should have in view. The truth of this assertion was demonstrated later when Mr. Outhwaite urged that the Government should not say:—

"We will not listen to any suggestion of terms of peace, and we will make no proposal until the Central Powers come to us humbled in the dust, suhmissive and say, 'We surrender unconditionally.'"

Mr. Booth then interjected:—

"That is what we want."

Mr. Stanton and Major Hunt followed with violent speeches to the same effect.

Morocco.

But these are merely windbags. There are more dangerous influences to be contended with. Mr. David Mason revealed a glimpse of the inner workings of sordid capitalist diplomacy. He said that we rightly condemn the violation of Belgium and the tearing up of the "Scrap of Paper," but we ourselves were parties with France to tearing up the Treaty of Algeciras, intended to secure the good government of Morocco, which provided that where any dispute arose in regard to Morocco it should be referred to the Tribunal of the Powers. He read from the French Yellow Book a dispatch from the French Military Attaché at the French Embassy in Berlin (Lieut.-Colonel Serrett) to M. Etienne, Minister of War in Paris, dated March 15th, 1913. This letter stated that German public opinion had not forgiven the German Emperor and Government for submitting to the pressure of France and England which forced them to relinquish Germany's "Share in Morocco!"

The Debate clearly showed that the next move of those who desire Peace must be to put before the Government definite Peace terms, and say: "Will you agree to this and this?" and "would you be satisfied with that and that?"

Only by the putting forward of concrete proposals can the Prime Minister be forced to make definite replies.

E. S. P.

MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNALS.

A Military Service Tribunal and a Police Court have much in common. The one great difference, however, lies in the lack of uniformity of judgment.

One might almost think exemptions and extensions are granted by caprice rather than by rules issued under an Act of Parliament.

At Stratford, an actor, who was apparently unfit for military service, was requested to have himself medically examined, to fall in with the idea of a rather corpulent and facetious member of the Tribunal, desirous of sending "all them actor chaps to the trenches."

A poor, decrepit greengrocer got a month in which to find a substitute for his son, without whom neither father nor mother could carry on the business—yet the question "does your son contribute to your support" was put.

The representative of a sewing-machine firm urged the case of a fitter, whom he declared to be "absolutely indispensible." "Indispensible, is he?" the facetious, fat gentlemen queried. "Well if I were he, I'd ask for a rise!"

He hit the nail on the head by that remark. The number of employers who appear before Tribunals and emphasise the absolute necessity of an employee to a business, must make us wonder how it is that workers have, and can attain so little, when they are in reality practically omnipotent.

A Conscientious Objector.

The following case of a conscientious objector came before the Ebbw Vale Tribunal on Saturday:—

The Military Representative — Do you object to save life?

The applicant—No, I would endeavour to save life even at the risk of my own.

Would you object to being a mine-sweeper?—No, if I were allowed to sweep all mines, our own as well as the enemies'.

A member of the Tribunal—Would you object to serving in the R.A.M.C.?

The applicant—Yes; it would not be proper in accordance with my convictions to heal the wounds of one man in order that he may inflict wounds on another.

The Military Representative—Do you consider that the four million men now with the Army are heathens or wholly indifferent to the teachings of the Bible?

The applicant—I hold no brief for any other man's conscience.

If you had a mother and someone attempted to kill her, what would you do?—Stand loyal to my principles. I would place myself between the agressor and the object of the assault.

But suppose he had a revolver and you placed yourself between them, what would happen?—I would not sacrifice my principles.

"You enjoy a scrap"?—I don't think that point arises and does not embrace the taking of life.

A member—If someone struck you on the face, would you turn the other side to him?—We are talking now of the taking of life. If a man deserves a good thrashing that is another matter, but I object to the taking of life.

In the House of Commons on February 24th. Messrs. Snowden and Outhwaite made statements proving that many tribunals under the Military Service Act appear not to know that they have the power to grant absolute exemptions, that the Chairman of the Wandsworth Tribunal has stated that he does not intend to grant any exemptions, and that many local tribunals are not of a representative character.

THE WIDOW'S SON.

In introducing the Military Service Bill, Mr. Asquith said:—

Where there is a single unmarried son left behind, it would, of course, be a monstrous thing if the State were to call for military service from a man in that position. He is as much entitled to exemption as any man in the Empire.

But now that the Bill has become an Act, Mr. Walter Long has issued a notice to Tribunals telling them not to exempt widows' sons, unless "*serious hardship*" will be caused if the son is obliged to go.

In determining whether there is serious financial hardship, the primary consideration should be whether the position of the widow will be temporarily worse now, not whether it would be materially worse in the event of the son being killed or disabled in the war. The latter should not be more than a secondary consideration which might be given weight in doubtful cases. It should not of itself be sufficient to justify exemption.

The Government evidently thinks that if the son is killed it does not matter if the mother dies of starvation!

At Wandsworth, a woman claimed exemption for her only son, her sole support. The case was adjourned.

At Islington Military Service Tribunal a young man stated that his sister was earning 18s. a week as waitress and that he contributed to her support.

The chairman of the Tribunal said that she ought to be earning £2 a week. "She can get it all over London; I know what I am talking about—they are rolling in money."

NO CHOICE!

On February 23rd Mr. W. C. Anderson asked Mr. Tennant whether a soldier brought back from the Army to do munition work has any choice as to where he shall work or at what wage. He called attention to the fact that John Shaughnessy, employed by Messrs. C. and J. Weir, who applied to the Munition Tribunal, was refused a leaving certificate on the ground that he was a private in the 19th Highland Light Infantry, and sent back by the Military Authorities for munition work.

Mr. Tennant replied that before a soldier is released for munition work he must sign an undertaking to work where and for as long as the Minister of Munitions directs. He is paid the standard wage for the district or his Army pay, whichever is greater, together with separation allowance if separated from his family. If he refuses to work he is sent back to his unit.

Mr. Anderson also asked whether a soldier refusing to work is liable to Court Martial on that account, but this part of his question was ignored.

The Tribunals are exempting only a man here and there, the vast bulk are passed into the Army whatever their objections may be. No doubt many of the men will be put to do industrial work. They will return to their benches as slaves without any civil rights.

Mr. Ginnell stated in the House of Commons on February 24th, that Patrick Sullivan of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, died of neglect in the Workhouse at Weymouth, and was buried in a pauper's grave.

At Sofia meetings are held in the streets, which demand "Bread and Peace."

The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons on February 24th, in reply to Mr. Llewelyn Williams, that no change is contemplated in the procedure of courts-martial which, he said, "is simple, and with which military officers are conversant!"

Lord Derby has been appointed chairman of the Naval and Military Air Service Joint Committee. Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons that "with his accustomed public spirit, Lord Derby had offered to act without remuneration." Surely he has more than enough already!

RENT AGAIN!

Mr. Howell Williams, a landlord, magistrate, and member of the L.C.C., has submitted the draft of a Bill to the Prime Minister to provide against hardship to soldiers.

The Bill seeks to make it possible for a soldier to claim the protection of the Courts. No landlord should claim rent which the wife of a soldier could not pay. If the landlord could afford to forego the rent, then judgment to that effect should be passed.

Sir Alfred Mond's Bill, demanding a Rent and Life Assurance Moratorium does not go so far as this, because the accumulated debt has to be paid after the War, by instalments which the Courts may decide.

An elderly man complained to Mr. Garrett, at Marylebone on Monday, that the landlord had raised his rent from 8s. to 12s. a week. "Well, he cannot enforce it," replied the magistrate. "Pay your original rent. He cannot eject you."

EAST LONDON FEDERATION
OF THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman and Man over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of the People.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

Meetings to elect Branch Representatives for the Committee, will be held at:

WOMAN'S HALL, BOW, Friday 17th, at 8 p.m.
20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR, Tuesday 14th, at 8 p.m.
55 FIFE RD., CANNING TOWN, Thursday 9th, at 3.30 p.m.
53 ST. LEONARD ST., BROMLEY, Wednesday 15th, at 3.30 p.m.

Members are requested to send in nominations for the Committee to the Branch Secretaries, and for Bromley to 400 Old Ford Road, in order that voting papers can be prepared.

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.
Secretary: MISS LYNCH.

The meeting in Victoria Park on Feb. 20th was very successful. A good collection was taken and a large number of papers were sold. Mrs. Walker was the speaker.

Mrs. McLeod was the speaker on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Eglington, and Mrs. Mason are thanked for selling *Dreadnoughts* each week, also all those members who took round Agendas.

On Saturday a good meeting was held at Morpeth St.; Mrs. Bouvier was the speaker. On Sunday special Self-Denial meetings were held at Hague St., Osborne St., and in Victoria Park; Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Boyce, and Comrades Knight and Fox of the N. Div. H. League were the speakers; 270 papers were sold and good collections taken. The meeting in Hyde Park was also a success. Collections at open-air meetings—16s. 11½d.

Dreadnought sales week ending Feb. 26th—901. Miss O'Brien 225, Miss Lynch 207, Mrs. Holloway 150, Miss Smyth 84, Mrs. Greer 20, Mrs. Pascoe 12, Mrs. Eglinton 11. General Sales 192.

BROMLEY.

Hon. Secretary: MRS. MANTLE,
53 St. Leonard Street.

Dreadnought sales—Mrs. Payne 50, Mrs. Wood 21, Mrs. Scott 12.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

Mr. Bracher was our speaker at the indoor meeting on Tuesday evening, and Miss Price addressed an out-door meeting in Chrisp St. on Wednesday. Miss Lynch spoke on Friday afternoon on the "Power of the Press."

Miss Vine, Miss Kiley, Miss E. Lagsding, and Miss H. Watts are thanked for stewarding at the Kensington Town Hall meeting on Friday, 25th ult.

The Self-Denial Social held by this branch on Thursday, 24th ult., was well attended, considering the very cold weather, and we should be obliged if members will return unsold tickets, as we wish to make up the accounts.

A special reminder to members to make an extra effort with their Self-Denial cards: If only 1s. is collected and a hundred are sent in, that will make £5. Let us see what this branch can do.

Men are now eligible as members, and one of the first to join sold a good number of papers on Sunday morning, and it is hoped this will be continued. Subscriptions paid in for January—13s. On Sunday, March 5th, Miss S. Pankhurst will take the chair, and Mdme. Vengerova will speak on "The Russian Woman," at 7.30 p.m. at this Hall. Admission 2d.

Members must make sure all their friends know of this meeting.

Collections—Miss Morley and Miss E. Lagsding 5s. 0½d., Mrs. Drake 10s. Self-Denial: Mrs. Shlette 2s. 9d.

Congratulations to Miss F. Rutter (one of our oldest members) on her marriage to Mr. A. Groves, on Saturday, Feb. 26th.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Feb. 26th—235. Mrs. Shlette 62, Miss K. Lagsding 46. We must not let the sales fall so low!

Collection—United Builders, per Mr. A. Edy, 3s. 6d.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin: 55 FIFE ROAD.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS.

On Thursday, Miss S. Pankhurst spoke at Fife Rd., and several friends came for the first time. We hope they will soon join the Federation and become active members. Will all members bring in Self-Denial cards to Organiser or Secretary by Thursday, 9th inst., and we hope to have a good deal of money? Please pay up Feb. subscriptions.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Feb. 26th—111. Miss Beamish 85, Mrs. Pullen 6, Mrs. Millo 20.

WANTED.—Two girls (learners) for Toy Factory.—Apply 45 Norman Rd., Bow, E.

Buy . . .
THE WOMAN WORKER.
A Paper for Women!
A Paper for Trade Unionists!
EDITORS:
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A. SUSAN LAWRENCE.
Apply—34 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C., or most Newsagents.—Price 1d. monthly.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt delivery.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

OUR ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

At the E.L.F.S. Annual Conference on February 26th, it was decided that the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES shall now be called THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

The headquarters of the League to be as before, at 400 Old Ford Rd., and the East London Federation to be the East London Federation of the League.

Men may now become members of the League.

The following resolutions were adopted as embodying the objects of the League:—

That we repeat our intention of persevering in demanding a vote for every woman over 21, as no narrower form can be accepted as a just settlement of women's claim to enfranchisement, or can secure to them equal representation with men.

That we re-affirm that the right to the franchise should be based neither on sex nor property, but on the principle of humanity, and call upon the Government to introduce a Bill to give votes to every woman and man of full age, in order that those who are at present disfranchised may vote at the next election.

The following Officers and Committee were elected:—

Hon. Treasurer:—
Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky.
Hon. Secretary:—
Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Hon. Financial Secretary:—
Miss Norah Smyth.
Hon. Assistant Secretary:—
Mrs. Minnie Lansbury.
Committee:—
Mrs. Boyce.
Mrs. Bouvier.
Mrs. Drake.
Nurse Connolly.
Mrs. Hart.
Mrs. Scurr.

The Branch representatives to the Committee will be elected at subsequent Branch Meetings.

TRIAL OF NELLIE BEST.

Continued from front page.

officials looked non-plussed, it was amusing to watch their faces, but there was nothing else to be done, the Magistrate had to give in to the demonstrators outside, and allow some of Mrs. Best's friends to come in.

Mrs. Best looked very white, but her face was calm and her eyes were full of fervour, and one could not help believing in her absolute faith that her Cause was just, and that to do otherwise than she had done would have been against her conscience. I felt certain that if the Magistrate had pronounced a death sentence upon her, she would have borne it as bravely as she did her sentence of six months imprisonment. "I have never stood with more pleasure and pride than I stand here and say, that I have been directly responsible for keeping hundreds of lads from recruiting into the trade of murder," she said.

Outside the Court, by an Eye Witness.

The precincts of the Court were crowded by sympathisers with Mrs. Best who had failed to gain admittance to the Court itself. When the sentence was announced cheers were given for the prisoner and groans for the magistrate. The police then pushed and jostled the people out into the street.

Clippings of material of all kinds can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Rd., Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

WAR VICTIMS.

By circulars of 19th November, 1914, and 19th May, 1915, the Local Government Board instructed Boards of Guardians to relieve the British wives of interned aliens. In cases where the husband was in regular employment before internment the allowance for London was 11s. a week for the wife, and 1s. 9d. a week for each child.

On December 9th, the L.G.B. addressed a circular to the Guardians, urging that the practice of giving relief should be "modified" and stating that:—

"It is recognised that there are some cases in which, though the resources fall short of sufficiency, assistance at the full rate is not needed. There is at the same time evidence that there are women capable of supporting themselves and not hindered from doing so by the needs of their children, who, relying upon a continuance of unconditional assistance, make no effort to support themselves, although the opportunities of obtaining work are unusually abundant.

"Mr. Long therefore considers that if the wife possesses resources, whether in the nature of income, earnings, or assistance afforded by relatives with whom she is living, exceeding, say 6s. a week in value, the scale allowance may properly be reduced.

"Mr. Long is also of opinion that in any suitable case in which the Guardians consider that the woman may properly be expected to work for the support of herself and her children (if any), they may make it a condition of continuing assistance that she should really try to obtain work, and, if they have reason to suppose that she is neglecting to take the necessary steps to maintain herself, deal with her case as if it were one of ordinary destitution."

As a result of the letter, the Guardians are harrassing the women to obtain work, a task which the women find exceedingly difficult, because of their German names.

One woman, the sister of a British Officer on the Iron Duke is attending the London Hospital, where she is told she must have nourishment and will probably never be able to bend her knee. Yet she has been told to go into service! Her husband earned 45s. a week as a watchmaker.

Another who supports a child of twelve, earned 3s. a week by charing; the Guardians docked this amount from her allowance.

The mother of two delicate children, aged two and eight years, told us that the elder, who is an outpatient at Gray's Inn Road Hospital, is fretting for her father and every morning wakes thinking he is beside her. The mother is much worried because she says that as the child gets weaker this idea possesses her more vividly.

Mrs. Ethel T——, came with her husband to this country from Egypt on a pleasure trip. She is suffering from valvular disease of the heart and acute rheumatism. She is living in a small attic without a fireplace, and a visitor who called on her, found her there one bitter night with only a candle burning. She is an educated woman. She was able to tell of harder cases than her own—for instance, a mother who is making soldiers' ration bags at 2s. a gross to prevent her children going to the workhouse.

WANTED.—Country.—Active single person or widow, to work with daughter and young maid; plain cooking and housework; family—three adults; no late dinners; exceptionally comfortable home; liberal salary.—Mrs. PARR, Wilbye Grange, Near Wellingborough.

NO PENSION FOR HER!

A poor woman living in Shoreditch was left a widow shortly before the birth of her third child, the eldest is only three years old. The Shoreditch Guardians refused to give her out-relief, but offered the Workhouse, which, of course, means separation from the children and a life like that of a prison. The woman refused to go into the Workhouse and moved into the Borough of Poplar, where her mother lives. Her mother is also poor, having twelve children, six of whom are under 14. The Poplar Guardians gave the young widow relief for a few weeks, and asked the Shoreditch Guardians to repay the money. The Shoreditch Guardians refused. The Poplar Guardians have now agreed to give the widow a food allowance (a loaf a day we believe) for a few weeks, after which she must either fend for herself entirely, or go to the Workhouse. She has not regained her strength after her confinement yet, and she will have a very hard struggle when she goes to work.

It costs more to keep a family in the Workhouse than to help the mother to keep the home going. We asked a Poor Law Guardian, "Why do the Shoreditch Guardians offer this woman only the Workhouse?"

He replied, "Oh that's the way they push people off. They can't refuse to do anything for them when they are destitute. But they know they won't come into the House."

And this is "National Economy in War Time!"

(The young widow is under the care of the Mother's Arms. Will someone help us to help her more efficiently? We are short of funds).

PUBLIC MEETING

Brotherhood Church School Hall,
SOUTHGATE ROAD,
FRIDAY, MARCH 10th, at 8 p.m.

Speakers—
Mrs. BOYCE,
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Mrs. H. M. SWANWICK.

Chair: Rev. F. R. SWAN.

ADMISSION FREE. Doors open 7.30

AN INDIAN PLAY

Spoken in English by Indian players.
BOW BATHS HALL, Roman Road
(No. 8 Bus from Liverpool Street)
Saturday, March 4th, at 8 p.m.
Tickets 1s., 6d., and 3d.
In aid of Our Babies' Milk Fund.

Preliminary Announcement.

A PUBLIC
STOP-THE-WAR Demonstration,
Organised by the various London
—STOP-THE-WAR Committees—
WILL BE HELD IN
TRAFALGAR SQUARE
—ON—
Easter Sunday Afternoon, April 23, 1916.

List of speakers and full particulars will appear later.—*Note the date.*

"I am an old workman out of employment and send only a trifle to help in the splendid work at Old Ford Road."

"I was very pleased to receive the latest publication of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT to-day, and feel I *must* send 10s. at once towards the paper and the good the Federation is doing."

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Lady Margaret Sackville 4.0.0, Mrs. Gow 1.0.0, Miss Gore-Browne (7.0 monthly) 12.0, Miss Rintel 3.0, Mrs. Saxby 1.0.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Mr. Dawson Clark 10.0.

FOR MILK & GENERAL DISTRESS—Anon (Factory) 25.0.0, Miss Blamey 4.4.0, Mr. and Mrs. Sadd-Brown (monthly) 3.0.0, The Misses Smith (monthly) 1.10.0, Mrs. Boswell 1.4.0, Miss M. E. Smith 1.1.0, Lady Byles 1.0.0, Miss I. V. Yeoman (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0, Miss Pelly (10.0 monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. A. L. Gibson 10.0, Miss Parr 10.0, Mrs. Richmond (5.0 weekly) 10.0, Mrs. Coope (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Empson (monthly) 5.0, T. R. L. Neal, Esq. 5.0, Rev. T. Gore-Brown (monthly) 4.0, Mrs. Simpson (weekly) 2.6, Mrs. Morris 2.0, L. V. Bracher, Esq. 1.0.

COLLECTIONS.—Kensington Town Hall 8.3.6, Stocking Department L.S.A. 1.7.0, Toolroom L.S.A. 1.5.10½, Ancoats Brotherhood 1.5.0, Bow Clinic 1.0.2½, Miss Platnauer 7.8, Miss W. Thomas 6.0, Open-air Meetings Bow 1.11¼, N.U.R. per F. C. Westfield 1.8, Open-air Meetings Canning Town 1.0, Open-air Meeting Self-Denial 15.7.

CLOTHES.—Dr. Chick, Anon.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead W.S.P.U.

PAPERWEIGHT.—"Glaxo."

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Everclean Collars.

Always Clean and Smart.
Cannot be distinguished from ordinary linen Collars.
Do not limp or fray.
The best and most durable Collar ever made.
No Rubber.
Ink and Stain-Proof.
Can be wiped clean with a damp cloth.
Four EVERCLEAN Collars will last a year.

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6 " " " 6/-.
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